

BLOCK PROHIBITION REPEAL, PLAN OF THE DRYS



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GERMANY DECLINES TO SIGN, CABINET ANNOUNCES HOUSE VOTES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

DRY LEADERS IN CONGRESS TO HOLD BACK PROHIBITION REPEAL TILL AFTER JULY 1

Plan in Mean Time to Pass Legislation for Enforcement of Law.

CRITICISM OF WILSON. Republicans Say the President Has Merely "Passed the Buck to Congress."

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Notwithstanding President Wilson's recommendation for repeal of wartime prohibition in so far as it relates to wines and beer, the opinion seemed to gain ground at the capital to-day that all repeal measures would be kept in committee until after July 1.

In the mean time prohibition leaders planned to enact the legislation, which failed at the last session, for enforcement of the wartime Prohibition Act and the Constitutional Amendment. Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, author of the wartime act, said to-day he was confident enforcement legislation would be passed before July 1.

There was no disposition on the part of majority leaders, it was said, to hasten consideration of a repeal measure, nor were they impressed with the argument that it might be well to test out the saloon system from which hard liquors are to be eliminated when the whole country is to become dry by constitutional amendment next year.

The only apparent move was by prohibition leaders, who were outspoken in their opposition to the President's recommendation, regardless of party lines. They let it be known that they would oppose any substitute liquor bill, and would make every effort to prevent favorable committee action on any measure which would delay national prohibition.

On the Democratic side there is only slightly less reticence and caution displayed. Among the Democratic leaders in the House who have expressed themselves favorable to the repeal are Champ Clark, Claude Kitchin and Representative Hubert Dent, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Both Kitchin and Dent are from dry States and have been aligned with the "drys," and Champ Clark hails from a State that is largely "dry." Representative Lever of South Carolina is another Democratic "dry" who is for repeal.

Republican leaders were at first disposed to think President Wilson had "passed the buck." Many argued he could have settled the question by merely declaring the army demobilized and the urgency passed. However, parliamentary experts say that in the enactment of the war time prohibition law no provision was made for its suspension by Presidential decree. One of the leading parliamentarians on the Republican side gives it as his opinion that President Wilson is right in saying the situation calls for additional legislation in order to undo what has been done.

The Republican leaders who will really determine the fate of the repeal bill, since that party now controls Congress, will have a conference within a few days, to agree on concerted action. Meantime they have their ears to the ground and are watching closely for a crystallization of public sentiment.

TAKE BILLS—AND BEFORE MEALS—Read the bills and decide what you will do.

SUFFRAGE PASSES THE HOUSE; VOTE IS 304 TO 88

Amendment to Constitution Rushed Through—Party Lines Not Drawn.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Resolution was passed to-day by the House after less than three hours' debate. The vote on the suffrage amendment was 304 to 88.

Consideration of the Equal Suffrage Constitutional Amendment Resolution began in the House shortly after noon under an agreement to close general debate in two hours and with leaders expecting a vote immediately afterward.

In calling up the resolution, Representative Mann, Republican, of Illinois, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, asked unanimous consent to extend the time for debate to 5 o'clock, but Representative Ferris, Democrat of Oklahoma, refused to agree. Representative Little, Republican of Kansas, opened the debate with an address in support of the resolution.

The following is the Woman Suffrage Amendment before the House: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Representative Focht, of Pennsylvania, was the first Republican to speak against the resolution, declaring that "deep down in his heart no man from New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio" favored it.

Representative Baker, Democrat, of California, speaking in support of the measure, predicted that not only would it be passed in the House, but that the Senate would pass it within ten days.

"If this has shown us anything, it has shown us that women are the equal of men," said Representative Little.

Representative Kitchin criticized the Republicans for having neglected their opportunity to pass the Woman Suffrage Bill during the sixteen years they had control of the Government.

Representative Clark, Democrat, of Florida moved to amend the resolution so it would become effective unless ratified by the States within seven years.

Former Speaker Champ Clark urged passage of the measure, because it had been recommended by the President.

REPUBLICANS DECIDE TO REPEAL TAX ON COSTLY APPAREL AND SODA WATER

Members of House Committee Pass on Semi-Luxury Imposts, but Formal Action Deferred.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—REPEAL of the semi-luxury tax section of the War Revenue Bill imposing a levy on costly wearing apparel, soda water and a variety of other articles, was practically decided on to-day by the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, but formal action was deferred.

Proposals for repeal of other taxes will be considered at another meeting to-morrow.

TROUBLE TO ENGINE DELAYS THE FLIGHT OF READ FROM PONTA DELGADA TO LISBON

Damage to NC-4 Not Serious and Plane May Make "Hop" To-morrow.

NC-3 IS COMING HERE.

Read's Plane Only One of Squadron Left to Complete the Voyage.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Because of engine trouble the NC-4 has been forced to postpone her "hop off"—expected to-day—from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, a despatch to the Navy Department announced.

Admiral Jackson, in a radio filed at 4:30 A. M. (Washington time) and reaching here at 7:23 this morning, said: "NC-4 will not leave to-day. One engine not functioning properly."

Despatches to the Navy Department indicated that the motor trouble was not serious and officials expected Commander Read to get away at daybreak to-morrow.

Commander John H. Towers has recommended that the NC-1, which sank at sea, be stricken from the navy list as "lost at sea" and that the NC-3 be placed out of commission for rebuilding when she arrives in New York. The NC-3 is now being taken apart at Ponta Delgada preparatory to being shipped home.

Lieutenant Commander Lavender and Lieutenant Lidenwater, members of the crews of the NC-1 and NC-3, will return to the United States on the first Government vessel leaving Ponta Delgada. The dismantled NC-3 will be taken to New York on the U. S. S. Melville with Machinist L. R. Moore, a member of her crew, in charge. The destroyer Stockton has been placed at the disposal of Commander Towers and the remaining members of the two crews, who will proceed to Plymouth, England, the objective port of the NC-4.

PONTA DELGADA, May 21 (Associated Press).—Engine trouble caused the postponement today of the flight of the NC-4 from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon which it had been planned to start at daybreak. The crew boarded the plane two hours before sunrise to tune up the motors. After making three unsuccessful attempts to take off with one engine functioning properly, Lieut. Commander Read decided that it was too late to remedy the trouble this morning in order to take off in time to make the flight to Lisbon in daylight hours.

Thousands who crowded the decks of ships in the harbor and vantage points on the waterfront were disappointed at the failure to start. Commander Read is confident that the engine trouble is not important and that it will be remedied in time to begin the flight to Lisbon at daybreak to-morrow, weather permitting.

Crowds of souvenir hunters who tried to get pieces of the NC-3, moored in the harbor here, made it necessary for the naval authorities to issue orders that the ship be guarded day and night.

READ WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE PONTA DELGADA EARLY THIS MORNING

WASHINGTON, May 21.—According to advices from Ponta Delgada, (Continued on Second Page.)

CHICAGO WOMAN NAMED LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE BY CONGRESS OF HER SEX



WOMEN FOR WORLD STRIKE IN EVENT OF ANOTHER WAR

Congress Proposes Jane Adams For League of Nations Representative.

ZURICH, May 20.—The International Congress of Women voted unanimously at its concluding session to call a world-wide strike of women in the event another war is declared.

The proposal was made by Fraulein Hertka, Vienna delegate. It was carried after an amendment had been added providing that the strike should be called even if the war was sanctioned by the League of Nations.

The conference also decided to send a delegation to the meeting of the international socialist executive committee at Lucerne, in August, to ask that all socialists refuse military service in case of a new war. A delegation was nominated to submit these resolutions to the Peace Conference.

A resolution demanding representation for women in the League of Nations and that Miss Jane Adams of Chicago be the first woman representative, was adopted unanimously.

"The intensity of spirit and unity was most gratifying," said Miss Adams. "The discussions proceeded without any wrangling. The most important political features were the protests against the peace terms, against the economic blockade, against armed intervention in Russia and Hungary. As an American, I keenly feel the present disillusionment of European liberals and pacifists in regard to realization of President Wilson's programme. It is hard to explain to Europeans that the President did not come to Paris as a dictator."

U. S. Exports Set Record in April. WASHINGTON, May 21.—Exports from the United States in April surpassed the previous high record of last January by nearly \$100,000,000. The Department of Commerce announced the total to-day as \$715,000,000, compared with \$621,000,000 in January. Imports in April were valued at \$274,000,000, or \$6,999,999 less than in April, 1918.

Can Try Crown Prince Under Treaty. LONDON, May 21.—Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, speaking in the House of Commons late yesterday, said the former German Crown Prince and prison camp commandants are liable to trial under the terms of the treaty.

GERMANS MISQUOTE WILSON IN CALLING ON AMERICANS TO STAND BY 14 POINTS

Cabinet Issues a Statement That Treaty as Drawn Spells Dishonor and Economic Destruction—Council of Four Extends Time to Reply to May 29.

PARIS, May 21.—The time limit for the Germans to present counter-proposals to the peace treaty has been extended one week to May 29 by the Council of Four, it was officially announced this afternoon.

BERLIN, May 21.—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the Cabinet through the Associated Press.

PERSHING PLANNING TO KEEP HIGH OFFICERS LONGER IN EUROPE

Members of the American Peace Mission Also Give Up Idea of Early Return.

PARIS, May 21 (Associated Press).—In addition to the abandonment of the projected trip to England of Gen. Pershing, several of the higher American officers and certain members of the American Peace Mission, according to reports, have given up the idea of a return to America in the near future.

TOO LATE FOR GERMANY TO DENY RESPONSIBILITY, REPLY OF THE "BIG FOUR"

Clemenceau's Letter in Name of Allies Takes Them Sharply to Task.

PARIS, May 21.—It is too late for Germany to seek to deny both the aggression in the war and her responsibility for it. This declaration is made by Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, in replying to the German note on reparations.

The argument put forth by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was that Germany did not start a war of aggression, that the German people were convinced they fought a defensive war and that the present German Government cannot be held responsible for faults of the former German Government.

Premier Clemenceau takes up the points made by the German delegation and declares that the German Government last November made no protest against the charge in a note of Secretary of State Lansing that Germany was the aggressor. The president of the conference points out further that Germany made the French Government of 1917 responsible for the acts of the imperial regimes in France and Russia.

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"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Forward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

The statement argues that Germany has a moral right to insist on the fourteen points, as interpreted in Germany, and especially in the United States. It is asserted that Germany concluded peace on the basis of the fourteen points and the note of Secretary Lansing.

"We do not believe," the statement says, "that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said: 'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist on justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'"

[In President Wilson's message to Congress of December 4, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the Cabinet statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passages in the message in question: "We can do this (concentrate on the prosecution of the war) of winning the war)—with all a greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation. . . . It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions." "And the German people . . ."

"We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist on justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit."